

the wide air around, but I looked into my heart and the void was still there—the void which you alone can fill. Believe me, you have labored under some wonderful misapprehension to cause you to despise one whom you once blessed with your love. I am not unworthy—cast not unheeded from you a heart that is all your own—but say that I may come to thee, my bright, my beautiful—say that I may claim thee my own."

And thus did Howard Stanhope win his peerless bride. Isabel in due time learned the secret of the letters, which, through the business of an evil heart had been the cause of all her trouble, as they had been the cause of all her doubt. The intriguing Miss Johnson married a wealthy wool carder, who has too much love for his money to waste much of his precious affection on his wife, and too much admiration for the white and brown of his "rolls" to devote any extraordinary amount of it to the "pink and yellow" of her complexion, and so after a few months of wedded discomfort she died of jealousy and the phthisis. Harry Irvine in returning from his second tour in Europe, with his head filled with ridiculous notions of high-bred aristocracy, and his heart cherishing a feeling of profound contempt for American conventionalism, was shipwrecked and lost. Charles Mortimer, like his friend Stanhope, has become the happiest of men, and has an elegant establishment in the fashionable portion of the capital, over which his charming young wife presides with becoming dignity and grace, as we lately had the pleasure of testifying in person. Mrs. Belmont, heaven bless her, is Mrs. Belmont still, a true-hearted, perfect woman, and living in the same imposing mansion in which she cordially welcomed our hero on the night of his debut.—Her doors are still ever open to strangers of worth, though she yet maintains her wonted preference for Kentuckians.

All their weaknesses—those of Julia W.—were vanity and avarice. She coveted her young affianced for a wealthy, ugly, uninteresting man, whom she married the winter after leaving Saratoga and removed to the east. But she found too late that gold does not bring happiness, and ten months from her cruel desertion of her former lover, they both slept broken-hearted in the narrow confines of the grave.

Lastly, Howard Stanhope, our hero, is still as eloquent and energetic as in the days of his early youth. Having risen from the humble walks of obscurity to a seat in the high places, he yet remains uncontaminated by the pride of exalted station, a true patriot, devoted to the interests of his country.

Some whose eyes are all full upon this page may never have the fortune to meet with Howard Stanhope—yet in this broad land of republicanism there are many like him. Oh, that the lives of such may be devoted like his to noble aims, the welfare of his country, and the perpetuation of her free institutions. Let them arouse from the lethargy of indolence and arm for the conflict—let them work, and work with an aim—let them leap into the breach and battle manfully, battle for human freedom. The arena is world-wide, and the followers of tyranny are bound legions. Let them strike off the shackles—the shackles of ignorance, the tyrant—and redeemed, worship at the altars of wisdom, and freedom, and truth.

A rattlesnake was killed near the waters of the Dugdemonia, on the Natchitoches road, La., measuring eleven feet four inches in length, nineteen inches around the thickest part of the body, and having forty-four rattles.

There is a man now in prison in Massachusetts who has been confined there five years for a debt of \$25. Progress.—*Leaf American.*

Exactly! "Progress" peculiar to that region. If a black slave is reclaimed under the provisions of the National Compact, the white State is thrown into spasms. But let a white man lay five years in jail for a trifling debt, and not a pulse of the great heart of Massachusetts beats more rapidly—not a public symptom of indignation is exhibited—not a meeting is held—Faneuil Hall echoes not to the notes of eloquent Patriots denouncing the inhumanity of such an outrageous statute! Oh no! The Theodore Parkers, the Garrisons, the Wendell Phillips, and that ilk, can find nothing in such a case to arouse their blood to mob heat. It requires a black skin to get up a furor in the bowels of those gentlemen! O, consistency!

Logansport Pharos.

INCIDENT OF TRAVEL.—A friend of ours relates to us the following. He was in route for New York, got out at a station "leaving his better half" sole occupant of the seat—returning found a good-looking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself sociable with his traveling companion—politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "Your seat, sir," said the stranger, "I don't know as you have any better claim to it than I have." "Very well, sir," replied our friend, "if you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to my wife." Stranger looked blank, and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, June 28, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

The Liquor Law.—In most of the places in this State from which we have accounts, the prohibitory law is faithfully observed. We have seen accounts of but four or five cases of violation, all of which that were tried, resulted in pretty heavy fines. A case was commenced at this place, but as it was postponed on account of absent testimony, we have no right to pronounce judgement; but when the matter is decided, it will then be time enough to give our readers the court's decision.

Walsh College.—The annual catalogue of the Students, Faculty &c., for the past year, has found its way to our table, representing the institution in its various branches, as in a highly prosperous condition. The total number of students in attendance during the past collegiate year, was 172. The institution now numbers an Alumni of 97, all of whom are living except five.

ELIOT SPOUT.—The oldest Editor and printer in the west, is announced as a candidate for recorder of Knox county. Elect him, by all means.

What's Up!—Well, sometime during last spring or summer, whilst one of our citizens was pushing forward a contract on one of our public works with commendable energy, we spoke of his progress as we thought it deserved, and the importance of the work seemed to require, and our notices were copied by Colfax and the *Laporte papers*. The contractor was doubtless pleased with those notices, and we were not at all surprised that he should be, (for certainly we had no intention of displeasing him,) and he—generous soul, we suppose with a willingness to reciprocate small favors—fixed out a piece complimenting one of our little temperance "gabbles," which he showed to us, and said he was going to send it to the Register. We thought it contained an extra amount of "soft soap," and suggested its modification, and also some little alteration in its phrasingology. At his request, we made the alterations.

Some few weeks ago, Colfax said he had the communication of some gentleman, puffing one of his own speeches, which he would publish if insisted upon. We thought nothing further of it at the time, until it was intimated to us that the contractor had sent the note just as it was returned to him, a part or perhaps all in our own hand writing, to save the trouble of copying, and it was what Colfax alluded to. We then wrote to our whilom friend of the Register, inquiring if it was true that we were sold. We received an uncourteous and undignified reply, and a refusal to answer our inquiry. That's what the matter is.

Since the little Greeley seems so determined to make every man's opposition to his election to Congress, a personal matter, we wish him to distinctly understand that we hold ourselves and our affairs totally independent of him or his sinking influence, either personally or politically; but whether ours was the case he alluded to or not, he might have said in answer to our inquiry, or not have answered us at all.

In all conscience, we need no more puffing than we get from our contemporaries. They all say we make a first rate little paper, and we really believe every word of it, as our patrons here at home are constantly throwing it up to us. If Schuyler could be as familiar with the liberality of our good citizens in patronizing it, as we are, he even he would suspect there was something in the wind.

Now, we have no other way of accounting for the contemptible course of the little Congressman, than to set it down as a fixed fact, that he is getting jealous of us. Why, *je-hew!* man, we wouldn't hook any of your thunder, especially that part of it in which you were so willing to file your affidavit that you were not a know-nothing, and in a few short months, wanted to make the *Patrick Henry* speech in Philadelphia, but it wouldn't fit; a part of the know-nothing council not having time to stay, after seeing the Pennsylvania's account of it. O, what a muss!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is already enroute, with its well stored pages as usual, to greet its 70,000 readers. Its worthy proprietor and founder has done much towards the establishment in this country, of a literary taste of an elevated character. Price \$3 per annum. Less to clubs.

Reward.—We will give as liberal a reward as our circumstances will admit, to any person who will give us reliable information of any serious sickness in this town or county at this date.

Graham of the *Peru Sentinel*, and all other invalids in our neighboring counties are respectfully and sympathetically invited to come and spend the sickly season

with us, and recruit their health. Most of us may be too busily engaged in our respective business avocations to spend much time in their entertainment and amusement, but our physicians will play marbles with them, as they have nothing else to do.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—Since the 12th inst. what an immense number of bricks there must be for sale in different portions of Indiana; and as the jugs and bottles stored away for a dry time, are deprived of their contents, we suppose the number will accumulate.

Wise's majority for governor of Virginia is about one hundred over 10,000. He was at Washington City a few weeks before the election, and then told his political friends that his majority would be ten thousand. He's a pretty good guesser, whether he makes a good governor or not.

Sister Rose, an English Novellette, by Charles Dickens, (Box.) republished in this country by T. B. Peterson, No. 102, Chestnut street Philadelphia, has been received at this office, and from a cursory perusal, we are fully assured that it will deeply interest those who read it.—Although the author rendered himself unpopular with many American readers a few years ago, his works will be sought with much avidity in this country.

Colfax intimates in his last bed quilt full of old advertisements, that some one at or about his own home, dictated the Pennsylvania's puff of his Philadelphia speech. *Whose hand writing was that*, Schuyler? Surely, you must have a very poor opinion of your home neighbors, as well as the Philadelphia Editor—to the latter of whom we don't wonder at your ugliness, but we are really astonished that one so universally popular should find such traitorous scamps at his own home. Your sufferings *IS* intolerable.

U. S. SENATORS.—The New Hampshire legislature has elected James Bell to the U. S. Senate for the long term, and John P. Hale for the short term.

Two SHIMS.—How the loaves and fishes are to be divided, it is too soon yet to tell, but it is now easily seen that if Sam is not gagged entirely, the K. N's. have made two of him, in their split at Philadelphia—a Sam South and Sam North.—Hurrah for our Sam.

The late Chicago riot cost the city the net little sum of \$4,223.50, which the municipal authorities have ordered paid.

REWARD OF MERIT.—We yesterday briefly noticed the act of a lad named Robert J. Hunt, who found a sum of money, and brought it forthwith to our Counting Room, to have it advertised. The owner, Mr. A. J. Daniels, a short time afterwards called to advertise his loss, and after identifying, received his money—something over one hundred and fifty dollars.

This morning Mr. D. sent a beautiful gold watch, chain and key to young Hunt, the watch bearing this inscription:

"REWARD OF MERIT.
FROM
A. J. DANIELS TO R. J. HUNT.
June 25th, 1855."

This incident reflects honor alike upon the man and boy; upon the one for his sterling honesty, and upon the other for his appreciative generosity. A better gift could not have been selected, for when he looks upon its honest face, it will remind him of the occasion that made it his, and in future life, will be a silent but eloquent monitor, and perhaps may keep him in some coming day of clouds, from staining even the hem of integrity's garment.

Mr. Daniels' substantial token, is in very marked contrast to the petty meanness that characterizes the black sheep in humanity's flock. We knew a man who saved a whole dollar once to one who had saved him from drowning; but as the receiver remarked he ought to be a good judge of his own value, and it was probably all he was worth.—*Chicago Journal.*

A New Recruit.

The conservative whigs of the North find just one refuge on the slavery question. Says the New York Express:—"The Popular Sovereignty of the existing Kansas laws is just what we all of the North are claiming." That will do. We are glad to welcome the Express into the ranks of the Nicholson letter men. This "popular sovereignty principle" is the precise principle that Gen. Cass enunciated several years ago as the only constitutional and rightful principle upon which the question of slavery in the Territories could be settled. The Express is a late convert, but it will doubtless be a very zealous one.

We subjoin the whole paragraph of the Express from which the above is taken. It is speaking of the majority known as the platform adopted at Philadelphia, and its repudiation by Wilson and his abolition confederates:

"Submission to the existing laws is pronounced no dishonor," but the popular sovereignty principle of the existing Kansas laws is just what we all of the North are claiming against the Missouri squatters, the Aitchisons, and the Stringfellow. Enforce, say all we Northern men, enforce existing laws—and we can make Kansas a free Territory. It is the rebellion in Missouri against the existing laws that especially provokes our indignation. Every man is left free under this platform to resist the admission of Kansas into the Union, until her *bona fide* settlers have, in good faith, settled the question of slavery or freedom, there by fair popular votes. If Mr. Wilson

means to go further in his manifesto, and say Kansas shall never come into the Union, unless it is a free State, he will

afford a precedent for southern nullifiers to say—Minnesota, and Oregon, and Nebraska shall never come into the Union unless they be slave States—a position untenable, and never taken in Massachusetts by any public man of note, disowned by John Quincy Adams, and repudiated by even so ultra an anti-slavery man as Mr. Seward."

This position is in the main correct.—We said yesterday that the problem of slavery must be worked out by the *bona fide* settlers in Kansas—the real citizens of the Territory. An armed mob from Missouri has no more power to determine the question than has Congress or the Legislature of Michigan. We do not apprehend that there will be any occasion to resist the admission of Kansas because of unwarrantable interference in her affairs from Missouri. Before application is made for admission, actual citizens of the Territory will form such a constitution as to them shall seem fit, and when they present this constitution, and knock for admission, Kansas must be admitted, and this without inquiry as to whether she tolerates slavery or not. No position can be more untenable than that Congress may require that a State shall be free or slave as a condition of admission.

The Express is severe upon Wilson and his colleagues at Philadelphia. "The dissolution of the order in Massachusetts, however, is a thing easier said than done. Mr. Wilson may go out, but the American sentiment lives and breathes in Massachusetts.—and will be all the better if the Wilsonites will only go out,—and the Lawrence's, the Appletons, the Everetts, the Choates, and the Ashmun come in. Massachusetts will recover from the degradation of her Hiss Committee, and her removals of judges for political opinions, and her nullifying laws,—if a very large portion of the order would go out, and go to Buffalo, or to Pandemonium,—a more proper place for such political minds, and political men."

It must be recollected that the Express is an "American" paper, and that it was lately checked by Joel with Wilson. We entreat our respected contemporary not to give way to unseemly obfuscation. Let it recollect the appeal to the juveniles—

"Your little hands were never made To scratch each other's eyes."

We also entreat the Express to tell us what has become of the "doughfaces"—Where are they? We answer—where they always were, but now augmented by the tremendous whig immigration. "We repeat, we welcome the Express into the ranks of the Nicholson letter men." The majority of the know-nothings at Philadelphia undertook to make a national platform, but they could not move a peg until they had admitted the soundness of "the popular sovereignty principle." With this principle as a base, their platform, so far as it relates to slavery, is a good one—so good that the whole body of abolition know-nothings, with Wilson at their head, refused to stand on it.—*Det. Free Press.*

Lafayette Trials.

Below we give the latest news in relation to the murder trials:

The jury in the case of Tim. Driscoll went out last Wednesday at half past three o'clock, and returned with the verdict of guilty of murder and that he should suffer death.

The motion of a new trial for Abe Rice was not sustained by Judge Pettit, who gave his decision on Thursday evening after having heard a long argument for it during the day.—*Gazette.*

PERMANENT GUILTY.—The Court met at the usual hour this afternoon, and the prisoner, Thos. Longley, being brought into Court, and a jury empanelled, E. A. Greenlee, Esq., his attorney, announced that the prisoner would withdraw his plea of not guilty, and plead guilty to the indictment. The Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Naylor, then remarked to the jury that in view of the youthfulness of the prisoner, and of the fact that he had voluntarily confessed his guilt, he would only ask that the hands of the jury be directed to the State Prison for life. No objection being made, the jury returned a verdict accordingly, without leaving their seats. The prisoner was again remanded to jail.

Previous to leaving the court room, the prisoner remarked, through his attorney, Mr. Greenlee, to the Court, the jury and the citizens assembled, that three of the prisoners confined on the charge of the murder of Farenbaugh, to-wit: Jo. Priovott, Chapman, and Jenkins, were not guilty, and had no knowledge of the transaction until after it had occurred.

David Clark was then brought into Court, and no objection being raised to the jury, Mr. Brackett, the defendant's counsel withdrew the plea of not guilty, and instituted a plea of guilty. Mr. Gregory, on the part of the State, asked of the jury only a verdict of a punishment in the State Prison for life. Mr. Gregory made some happy remarks to the jury, stating that these two young men, were the victims of older and guiltier scoundrels. After a few remarks by the Court, the jury returned a verdict according to the request of the Prosecuting Attorney, of imprisonment for life, without leaving their seats.—*Courier 15th.*

The argument in the motion for new trial of Charles Miles, was concluded this morning, in view of the fact announced by Mr. Beard, one of Miles' attorneys, that Thomas Longley would make a full confession of the murder of Farenbaugh, in which Jo. Priovott would be exonerated from all connection with the murder, and would be a material witness for Miles, his stepfather, in case a new trial were granted.—*Courier.*

A Dog Story.—We are touched by a simple statement of the loss of a boy and the fidelity of a dog in last week's *Caledonian*. The boy fell into the river in Barton, unseen by any one but a girl.—A large dog owned near by, heard the splash, ran to the spot and leaped into the stream. It was just dark, and boy and dog disappeared before any help arrived; next day the bodies were taken from the water together, the dog grasping the boy's coat and vest collar in his mouth, and the arms of the boy clasped around the dog's body. So firmly were they

united in the struggle of death that they were separated with no little difficulty.—The grasp of the boy around the body of the dog was such as to prevent him from using his legs; otherwise he would doubtless have rescued the boy.

Burlington Free Press.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 20.
The Asia arrived at an early hour this A. M. She left Liverpool on the P. M. of Saturday. Her advices are three days later than by the St. Louis.

The news is again highly important. The bombardment of Sevastopol was again commenced on the 6th inst., and on the day the last steamer sailed, a dispatch from Ragan, dated 3 P. M., was received announcing that, after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and white towers. The greatest gallantry was displayed on both sides. The loss both to Russians and French was very great; no figures given. This event gave great buoyancy to the public, and caused a slight rise in consols. The news, other than the above, presents no new feature of great importance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The buoyant feeling which prevailed in the Liverpool cotton market at the departure of the St. Louis subsequently gave way, and prices underwent a partial decline, which, however, was afterwards recovered, and the market closed steady at previous quotations. Sales of the week 107,000 bales, mostly on speculation.

There had been no change of moment in breadstuffs, except in corn, which showed an advance of 1s. since the departure of the Atlantic.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 20.
The steamer St. Louis, from Havre arrived at quarantine at half-past 9 last night, with four days later news.

By this arrival we have intelligence announcing that the Vienna Conference resumed on the 4th inst., and almost immediately dissolved, leaving the war question of the four powers to be arbitrated by the sword alone. At this meeting, the Austrian Minister offered a new proposition, the nature of which is not explained, to the Russian representatives. This document he wished to transmit to St. Petersburg, but the ambassadors of France and England not being permitted to accede to this, of course the meeting adjourned sine die.

The Allies, successes in the Sea of Azoff are confirmed, and additional advantage obtained by their reported.

The Russians had abandoned Souda Kale, after burning the principal buildings, and leaving behind them 60 guns and six mortars, which they had rendered unserviceable.

The Allied squadron had appeared at Geniti, and landed a body of seamen and marines, who drove the Russians from that place, destroying all their food depots and vessels of war. Thus the Russians lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions and 240 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea, with six millions of rations destined for the garrison in Sevastopol. There is nothing new from the Crimea, but that all the Allied generals had an council of war, at which, it was said, an immense and most important movement was decided on.

The French were making rapid advances on the works.

Spain was more quiet, but the insurrection had been of a serious nature.

The Duke de Montpensier had taken a political position which caused uneasiness.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE ST. LOUIS.

The following letter has been received from the French camp before Sevastopol, under date May 22:

"All our reinforcements have come up, and, if my information be correct, the army amounts to 200,000 men."

"Two divisions are going to the Tcher. may. It is supposed that it is the advanced guard of the expeditionary army, for when a simple reconnaissance is made it is not usual to take 100 guns. The whole of the cavalry is in movement. The Russians are going to be attacked at every point. It is supposed we are about to take possession of Simpheropol in order to cut off the communications with the Sea of Azoff and the rest of the peninsula."

In this manner the Russians will be obliged to accept battle. 60,000 French are to take part in the expedition. The enthusiasm of the troops is difficult to describe. The sanitary condition is excellent, and our troops could not be better prepared to undertake an affair so important. 15,000 of the best troops of Omar Pacha have come here; Egyptian troops have taken their place at Eupatoria.—The Sarlinian troops are magnificent. They will, I assure you, be worthy of the Allies, by the side of whom they are to fight."

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles contains a letter from Kamiesch, of the 23d, which says:

"I have no important movement to communicate to you. Firing has almost ceased, but it is known that the formation of mines is continuing. The weather is delightful, and the health of the troops excellent. The French troops are now at only 10 yards distance from the south bastion of Sevastopol, and, to use an expression of the soldiers, 'We can now fight the Russians with stones.'"

THE BALTIC.—Off Cronstadt, May 28. The general belief of many persons who ought to be well informed on the subject, that active operations against the enemy are about to be undertaken; but lest their nature should be made known through the medium of the press—the principal source from which, since the commencement of the war, the British people have derived any detailed information—the utmost reserve on all that relates to the plans of the present campaign is practised by the supreme naval authorities in the Baltic, under the questionable impression that the promulgation of them to the public would tend to the advantage of the Russian government, by enabling it the more effectually to thwart the offensive measures that are to be adopted.

ASIA.—There is news from Ezeroum to May 24th. Gen Williams was on the point of completing the fortifications of Ezeroum, and was then to fortify Kars. The Russian troops that were expected at Tills had been sent off to the Crimea, and in consequence great apprehensions were entertained in Tills of an attack by Schamyl and the Turks.

Mexican Affairs.

The steamer *Orizaba*, arrived at New Orleans, brings date from the city of Mexico to the 15th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.

On the 15th ult., Santa Anna, with a large force, appeared before the city of Zamora, held by the revolutionists, who immediately evacuated the place, were followed by a portion of the Government troops, and routed with a loss of sixty men. Two thousand of the revolutionary commander's forces foresaw him and joined the standard of Santa Anna.

Several other Government successes are reported.

The steamers which Santa Anna had purchased at St. Thomas and in England were expected at Acapulco immediately, for the purpose of blockading and aiding in besieging that port.

The *Dario Official* denies that orders have been given from Washington to the Boundary Commission to suspend operations, because the United States Government was treating for the purchase of the Department of Sonora.

The small pox prevailing in the city of Mexico.

A decree of the 27th of April accords Messrs. Mosso Bros., the privilege of constructing a rail-road from Tampico to Mexico. The company is to be formed within a year.

In Yucatan the troubles with the Indians continue, although successes over them are reported. Small pox was raging at Campeachy. At Merida there was a scarcity of flour. Several places have been exempted from taxation in consequence of the depressed state of affairs.

Right.

The Washington Union holds the right view of the difficulties in Kansas:

"We take occasion to say that we see no cause to apprehend interruption of the public peace in Kansas, unless its actual residents should be interfered with in the conduct of the public affairs of the Territory. If any persons have heretofore interfered, (which in our mind does not admit of doubt,) either to control the votes by means of organized societies in other States, or actually to vote in the Territory without the lawful qualification of residence, or to overawe the qualified voters, such persons have perpetrated a gross wrong against the rights and interests of the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas, which deserves and will receive the reprobation of all right-minded men."

There is one very commendable fact in connection with the Kansas difficulties. But one or two papers in the whole South have approved the Missouri inspection, while the leading and most respectable ones have unreservedly condemned it. There is just one essential point in the business: The *bona fide* settlers of Kansas, for themselves, must be permitted to settle the slavery and all other domestic questions. The popular sovereignty question is incorporated in the Kansas law, and this principle and this law must be enforced.—*Det. Free Press.*

Under the caption of 'Painful Rumor.'

The Lafayette American of the 21st says:

Since the confession of Longley and Clark, there has been many rumors concerning past acts of villainy, and those who are supposed to have participated in them. It is now generally believed that the lamented John Rose was inhumanly murdered, by having his head severed from his body with an axe, and his body, and as well supposed all evidence of the bloody transaction destroyed together.

The ground for this belief we cannot definitely state, but sufficient it is to say, that one arrest has been made, and more will follow. The murderers of Farenbaugh, it is said, are posted up in all the particulars of the crime, although they were not participants in the affair.

Again it is said that Stockton's barn, which was burnt last New Year's, was the net of a gang about town. Their object was to steal the horses. To cover up their crime, they packed a quantity of old bones of horses and placed them in the barn, in order to bear evidence that Stockton's horses were consumed. They set fire to the barn, but were not skilled enough to lead out the horses first, and as they refused to be led out after the fire commenced burning, their object was at last frustrated, and the horses really burned up. Numerous other acts of villainy we hear of as being perpetrated by this gang. We mention them as rumors; how far they may be true, of course it is impossible for us to tell. There is no doubt, however, that Lafayette has been the head quarters of as great a gang of villains as ever trod the earth. No crime whatever seems to have been too horrible or damning to have deterred them in the least from its perpetration.

THE WHEAT CROPS.—Recent examinations of the growing wheat crop in many portions of the county, disclose the fact, that in nearly every location the crop is, to a greater or less extent, injured by the severe frosts. We hear of several fields, which, previous to the frosts, gave promise of abundant yield, that could now be purchased for one dollar per acre. We examined one field in the vicinity of town and think there is not sufficient left uninjured to make one fourth of an average crop. From all that we can learn the injury is general throughout the county.

Kokomo Tribune.

A SNAKE FIGHT.—A Mr. Daniel Terry, man communicates to the *Massillon (Iowa) News*, a thrilling encounter he had with a rattlesnake. On first discovery, his snake was preparing to appropriate to his use a squirrel by the side of the road, but probably fancying larger game, "put after" Mr. T., who gave "leg bail" and ran. On finding that the gap between him and the snake was closing, Mr. T. sought the first weapon in the shape of a club, and turning gave the snake a blow

just as the reptile was pausing and gathering for the fatal spring. The blow came just in the nick of time, and just in the right spot, severing the head from the body. Mr. T. says: "After the head was severed the body continued to run in different directions, as is generally the case previous to death—but in this case it continued an unusual length of time, owing, no doubt, to the size of the reptile, and the amount of muscular strength which it possessed. After it became sufficiently quiet, so that it could be straightened out, I measured it closely, and found it to be exactly six feet eleven inches in length, by nine and a half inches in circumference."

Most of the marriage ceremonies in Appleton, Wisconsin, are performed by Rev. Mr. Vocum.

Dr. Tinsley, of Cuba, claims to have discovered that vaccine virus, after passing through a negro, is valueless for the white race.

Among the recent graduates from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, we notice the names of four females.

New Advertisements

The Western Powers VICTORIOUS!

CHARLES PALMER

Is just receiving a splendid assortment of Summer Goods, composed of all kinds. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call before buying elsewhere.

His stock is composed of all kinds of Dress and Fancy Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

"Sam" will be on hand to wait upon customers, and none will be permitted to leave without being suited if it is possible to suit them in this market. Come one, come all and examine for yourselves. I charge nothing for showing goods, and if I cannot sell, it will not be my fault. June 28, 1855.

A Mine Discovered!

ALL who wish to get a first rate article of LIME, will find it at Edwards' Kilo, on the east bank of Muskegon Lake, in Tontownship, Marshall county, where it may be had in large or small quantities at reasonable rates. EDWARDS & CO. June 28, 1855.

ALL THE SUGARS!

COMMON BROWN Sugar, Coffee Sugar, Crushed and pulverized Sugar, all in the market and ready for customers at the lowest figures, at PACKARD'S. June 28, 1855.

Hurrah for the Farmers!

ROBERT RUSK Is now ready for the best trade in the market. He is well supplied with Groceries of all kinds, and offers them for sale as cheap as they can be afforded elsewhere in the town.

He also has Flour, Pork and Bacon, which he offers at very low figures. The farmers and other citizens of Marshall county have his warmest thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and he hopes to merit a continuance. June 28, 1855.

Great Bargains.

436 ACRES OF Choice Land For Sale.

TWO IMPROVED FARMS, ten miles south west of Plymouth, in the Bar Oak Plats, Marshall county, Ind., are now offered for sale at a bargain. They are situated in the very heart of the country.

A 240 acre tract has 160 acres in a high state of cultivation, with good and lasting stock water, a good bearing orchard of selected fruit. Also a frame Dwelling House, and other out buildings. The balance of this tract is well timbered, and affords the improved pasture. The 240 acre tract has 130 acres well improved, with the usual number of farm buildings, and a young orchard. The balance timbered, 80 acres of which is three miles north west of the improvements, and is heavily timbered.

Persons wishing to settle in Northern Indiana, will do well to call and see these Farms before making a selection. The county is fast settling up, and the country is thriving and populous, and the Railroad now being finished to the county seat, affording an outlet for produce and travel, render all the conveniences incident to a comfortable and valuable home complete in most essentials.

These farms are richly worth \$25 per acre, one half of which we want cash in hand,